

PROPERTY AND COMPENSATION FOR RUSSIANS LEAD VIOLATION OF SOVEREIGNTY.

The Russians contended in their reply that they did not restore full ownership of property to foreign nationals without violating their internal sovereignty. In support of their argument, they cited the abolition of slavery in the United States, when there was no compensation to slave owners, and the American Prohibition law, making no compensation to owners of liquor stocks. They referred also to certain cases that have arisen in the British Empire.

The Soviet delegates accept compensation in principle, provided it is open to discussion and negotiations. The committee of seven experts will endeavor to solve this difficulty by getting down to practical cases.

The conference has yet to take up the important problem of Russian courts and judicial guarantees. The end is in hope for a general treaty with Russia, of which recognition of the Soviet Government would be a feature.

GERMAN REPLY IS LONGER THAN RUSSIAN.

The German note is longer than that from the Allies, and begins by acknowledging with painful surprise the protest received, which is considered undeserved. The note then repeats what Dr. Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, has stated on several occasions—that negotiations for the conclusion of the Russo-German treaty had begun long ago, were known to have been in progress by all the European Governments, and had lately been suspended out of deference to the conference.

But the exclusion of Germany from the negotiations held by the Allies with the Russians at the Villa de Albertis gave to the German delegation the impression that the Allies were trying to conclude arrangements with the Soviet Government without German participation, perhaps to Germany's detriment.

At a certain moment, perhaps through misunderstanding, the German delegation received the impression that the Allies were about to conclude an agreement with the Russians. Therefore, the Russo-German negotiations were resumed and resulted in the signing of the treaty on Easter Sunday.

The German delegation believes this treaty does not violate the spirit of the conference and, indeed, contributes to its supreme aim—the pacification of the world and the reconstruction of Europe.

WON'T PARTICIPATE IN WORK OF FIRST COMMISSION.

The note admits that, after the conclusion of this treaty, the German delegation has no reason to participate in the work of the first commission dealing with Russian affairs, but says it will willingly participate in the other work of the same commission dealing with European and German interests.

The text of the final clause in the German note reads as follows:

"With regard to the further treatment of the Russian question in the conference, the German delegation also thinks it right that it should take part in the deliberations of the First Commission on questions corresponding to those already settled between Germany and Russia only in case its collaboration be especially asked for."

Minister Rathenau made the German note public to the newspaper representatives simultaneously with its delivery to the conference officials. He declared the German delegation was absolutely harmonious, and he expressed high commendation for Italy for her skill as a mediator in averting a rupture over the Russo-German treaty.

Foreign Minister Schanzer of Italy today convened and presided at a special sitting of representatives of states which are creditors of Austria. The meeting was called in order to agree on loans to be granted Austria.

MANY RUM SHOPS DEFY LAW HERE, JUDGE DECLARES

Refuses Clemency in Sentencing
Two Slayings Who Pleaded
They Were Drunk.

Two confessed murderers, arraigned before Judge McIntyre in General Sessions for sentence to-day, pleaded for clemency, saying they were drunk when the crimes were committed. Judge McIntyre said:

"According to the evidence there are many hell holes here in defiance of the law. These places ought to be closed."

"The people of this city have a silly superstition that because they don't like Prohibition they can violate the law. If they would go 150 miles from New York they would find the people upholding the law. Prohibition is a wholesome regulation which will result in great good to the rising generation."

"What are young girls doing in these dens in Greenwich Village such as has been described here? I shall show no clemency to those who plead drunkenness."

Thomas Gilmartin, who killed Charles B. Wolf, a waiter, in a restaurant at No. 1489 Third Avenue on Feb. 21, and wounded two patrons, because he had a good record as a soldier in France may serve only ten years. Joseph Rogan, who killed John J. Gillen in a tearoom in Cornelia Street on Nov. 19, 1921, in a fight over a girl, was given twenty years.

BATTLES GIANT APE WITH BARE FISTS IN FIGHT FOR HIS LIFE

Toledo Keeper Attacked by
Biggest Animal of Its Type
in Captivity.

MENAGERIE IN UPROAR

Huge Elephant Expected to
Break Loose Before Atten-
dant Recovers.

TOLEDO, April 21.—Louis Sherer, keeper in the Walbridge Park Zoo, was nearly killed in a bare-hand fight with a huge ape here yesterday. And the Zoo's biggest elephant, Babe, unmanageable except by Sherer, is in such a state of dangerous excitement that preparations have been made to kill her if she breaks loose. Sherer, badly lacerated by the ape, will be in a hospital for some time.

Tony, said to be the largest ape in captivity, had been peevish for some time. Yesterday when Sherer went into the cage to feed him, Tony leaped from a trapeze and landed on the keeper's head and shoulders, clawing and biting and screaming.

Instinctively Sherer guarded his throat and jugular vein with his arms. The ape tore at his head. Sherer dropped to the ground under the attack, then staggered to his feet and tried in vain to get a grip on the monkey's throat.

Sherer was forced back against the bars. Looking about for any kind of a weapon he saw a brick just outside the cage. He managed to put a hand through and get it. Then he began raining blows on the thick skull of the ape, but they seemed to have no effect.

The monkey forced the keeper to the door of the cage and out into the open park. Spectators looked on with horror. Other keepers came, but found no chance to help at first because the bodies of man and monkey were so interlaced that a blow or a shot at the ape might have struck the man.

Suddenly the ape quit the attack and leaped to the top of an automobile. There he could be attacked. He was knocked senseless with a spade and then shot.

The screams of the ape and the shouts of men, however, had by this time crazed the big elephant, Babe, who was held by ankle chains not far away. She began tugging at the chains and lashing with her trunk, trying to reach the keepers who approached her. It was feared she would break loose. A hurry call for "elephant guns" was sent, and a group of men are grouped about Babe ready to shoot her if she breaks loose. Sherer is expected to recover.

FRANCE AGREES TO AVOID BREAK AT CONFERENCE

Poincare Is Dissatisfied, but De-
cides to Be Governed by
Genoa Solution.

PARIS, April 21 (Associated Press).—It is understood Premier Poincare's instructions to Vice Premier Barthou at Genoa were to demand cancellation of the Rapallo treaty. One of the questions discussed by the Cabinet to-day was whether the French delegation would accept the simple exclusion of the Germans from the discussion of Russian affairs as an end to the matter.

Premier Poincare is said to have been dissatisfied with M. Barthou's departure from his instructions, but, being anxious to avoid responsibility for the breaking up of the conference, decided to accept the solution of the problem adopted at Genoa.

26 CONVICTIONS OF CRIME CASES IN LAST 24 HOURS

Eleven Sentences Imposed by
Courts in Cleaning Up Crime
Wave Calendars.

The list of convictions given out to-day by District Attorney Banton for the previous twenty-four hours follows:

Robbery, first degree, three.
Burglary, third degree, five.
Carrying pistols, three.
Assault, one.
Grand larceny, second degree, six.
Petty larceny, one.
Forgery, second degree, one.
Receiving stolen property, second degree, one.
Unlawful entry, four.
Policy, one.
Total, twenty-six.
The summary of sentences showed:
Attempted burglary, third degree, one.
Attempted grand larceny, second degree, one.
Grand larceny, second degree, two.
Forgery, second degree, two.
Manslaughter, first degree, one.
Petty larceny, two.
Policy, one.
Unlawful entry, one.
Total, eleven.

GOMPERS ON STAND IN HOUSING INQUIRY; TELLS LABOR VIEW

Mr. Untermyer Gives Assem-
blyman McWhinney a Clean
Bill of Health.

BIG BOOM IN PROSPECT.

Counsel Deplores "Woeful
Lack of Vision by the Build-
ing Trades Employers."

Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, appeared before the Lockwood Committee on Housing this afternoon to discuss general conditions affecting union labor in the building trades in its relation to construction of new homes.

Before the testimony there was a settlement of the controversy between Samuel Untermyer, counsel to the committee, and Assemblyman Thomas W. McWhinney, Vice Chairman.

The committee, except Mr. McWhinney, had an executive meeting. When they filed back into the chamber Mr. Untermyer strode to his table and said, abruptly:

"Mr. Chairman, I desire to read the following statement into the record on behalf of the committee."

"Referring to various newspaper reports I desire to say that there is entire harmony in the committee and that it has not charged by the committee or its counsel that the action of Mr. McWhinney in connection with the bills at Albany, however much we deplore what some of us regard as his lack of judgment, has been dictated by corrupt or unworthy motives."

Mr. McWhinney stood up. Then he said: "Mr. Untermyer, almost without a pause, launched into a discussion of the immediate work of the committee."

"Upon the labor situation, concerning which we are about to inquire further, the situation is far from satisfactory. Just as we have made all our arrangements and there is a tremendous building boom in prospect, we find labor in an unsettled condition, due to what I regard as the woeful lack of vision on the part of the building trades employers."

Eugene Lantz, a former member of the Jersey City Dock Builders' Union, which was a parent of the Brindell organization in this city, and former President of the New York Dock Builders' Association, were called by Mr. Untermyer ahead of Mr. Gompers in order to make a basis for asking Mr. Gompers about possible reforms to prevent abuses of union power by such men as Brindell.

Mr. Lantz said he had been for the union in bringing "unfounded charges" against Brindell to the effect that Brindell had levied a "donation assessment" without authority and had used abusive language to members who opposed it and misappropriated union funds. Union officials refused to allow Mr. Lantz to have access to the books to prove his charges. Then they find him \$500 and suspended him until the fine should be paid. He couldn't pay it and has been on the outside, taking odd jobs, ever since.

Former President Holdstrom said Brindell had been a member of the Dockbuilders in poor standing until 1911. Then he began paying dues regularly. In a few months he was elected president at \$40 a week. At the first meeting following the salary was increased to \$60 a week. The expenses of the union that year, 1912, rose from \$7,000 to \$19,000. Mr. Holdstrom objected to Brindell's expenditures and was deposed. Brindell's salary was raised to \$75 a week. Mr. Holdstrom as a member objected to the union sustained the objection. Brindell continued to draw the \$75 a week on warrants signed by the new president; the expenses of the union rose to \$28,000, in 1914.

"What happened the next year?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"The union—it went bankrupt," said Mr. Holdstrom.

Meantime, Mr. Holdstrom, still fighting Brindell's expenditures, was expelled after he had brought charges against Brindell which were never tried because there was a riot at a trial-meeting which was ended in a riot by the police reserves and independently adjourned.

Mr. Holdstrom formed a new union under a charter from the A. F. of L., taking with him about 2,000 members. He said, Brindell kept 300 retainers in Dock Builders' Local No. 1456 under a Carpenters' International Brotherhood charter.

Mr. Holdstrom went to France and built docks for the army in 1918. When he came back Brindell had effected a consolidation of the two unions. Mr. Holdstrom was barred from New York. He got a union card in Baltimore. When he came back to New York the card was taken from him on the ground that he had never paid a fine imposed on him by Local No. 1456 to which he had never belonged.

"For what were you fined?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"He wouldn't tell me," said Mr. Holdstrom. "He wouldn't even tell me how much the ground that he had never paid a fine imposed on him by Local No. 1456 to which he had never belonged."

Matzenauer to Press Divorce Case Here and Ignore Husband's Suit



Wife "an Orchid," He "Wild
Mustard," Says Glotzback,
Explaining Differences.

Edwin D. Worcester, of counsel for MME. MARGARETE MATZENAUER, opera singer, said to-day the suit for divorce filed in San Francisco by Floyd Glotzback, her chauffeur husband, would "in no way affect her divorce suit filed in New York."

"This suit will be carried through regardless of any action which may be taken in California," he said, adding that he had received no official notice of the California suit.

According to dispatches, Glotzback alleged in his petition that the "wed-

FRAMED HOLD-UP CAUSES NEAR RIOT AT GRAMERCY PARK

(Continued From First Page.)

planned shut and glimpses of men and women in pajamas and lingerie were had as the various floors were passed until the twelfth was reached. Meantime more cops arrived and swarmed up the stairs and on to the different floors. Screams were heard in various parts of the apartment house.

At the twelfth floor four maids in light attire scampered out of sight into the apartment of Mrs. Slater. On the floor Detective Willemess found a jimmy, two masks, a bottle of chloroform and an automatic pistol from which a shot had been fired. The shell was picked up later.

The rapping of eight shots along Fifth Avenue awoke the echoes of the early morning. The fashionable residence district and far down to the riveride blazed with red lights, and as fast as a police box was opened by a cop or a roundsman there was immediate and sharp action. From various parts of the district cops and sergeants went on a wild run to No. 1 Lexington Avenue. The roof was mounted and the block surrounded by the bluecoats.

"You're a hero!" cried Mrs. Slater when the detectives entered her apartment with Lorenze, flushed and bleeding. "You shall be rewarded."

Every floor was combed by the cops and every apartment opened in the search for the robbers, but all trace of them stopped where the evidence began, at the door of Mrs. Slater's apartment on the twelfth floor. Details were left to guard the premises when Detective Willemess left for the station house with the night watchman and elevator operator to question him further with regard to particulars. Five hours after the alarm had been sent in the cops had this report to make:

John Lorenze, fifty-five, of No. 1219 Hughes Avenue, is a lover of light literature with Conan Doyle and other self-inflicted detective fiction preferred. John worshipped the hero detective of the yellow pages and was prompted to become a hero detective himself. So he framed the attack at the door of the wealthy Mrs. Slater and the rescue by himself with subsequent self-inflicted injuries.

The trouble was, according to the police, John wasn't bloody enough. He hadn't been sufficiently ebriated to satisfy the detectives, so they gave him the third degree until he "came through."

"I have held the job down for two years and a half," the night watchman is quoted as saying, "and I thought if I carried out the rescue Mrs. Slater would give me a gold

Cockroach Sits in Radio Set and Chats to Bugs

Signal Corps Sergeant Says Ex-
periments Prove Insects Are
Wireless Fans.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 21.—Cockroaches are radio "fans" and communicate by wireless with each other, Howard Zimmerman, Sergeant Major, 55th Brigade, Pennsylvania National Guard, believes and seeks to prove through experiments, the results of which were made public here to-day.

The experiments have been under way here for a year and follow investigations in Luxembourg by Capt. Armstrong, 5th Division Signal Corps, with which Zimmerman served there.

"At night school we were working on the shortest possible wave length, as low as one-fourth of a metre," the Sergeant explained. "Radio sets were located three feet apart on a table."

"One night our tubes began to act queerly. Finally we located 'Mr. Cockroach' sitting in the space between the receiving and transmitting apparatus. We removed him and the apparatus became normal. This led us to believe he could make electric power."

The Sergeant declared his belief that one insect radios to another is supported by his experiments.

"A cockroach has a wave length of between one-half inch and one inch with a very low frequency," he said.

The tumble bug and moth also are endowed with radio power, he added, while beetles show only slight wireless habits.

SENATE AND HARDING WORKING ON PLAN TO PAY SOLDIER BONUS

(Continued From First Page.)

ury will borrow from the public to the amount of \$105,000,000 and presumably pay it back from tariff receipts.

But that will not be necessary because by July 1 the United States Government will receive \$200,000,000 from Great Britain as interest on the war debt. This sum will be used to retire the Treasury certificates. President Harding would not permit the Treasury certificates to be issued against receipts of interest from foreign bonds until the money is actually in the Government's possession. So the leaders are tackling the measure on the tariff bill.

The best course would have been to wait until July 1 and then issue Treasury certificates, but Administration leaders are embarrassed by the action of the Republican conference of this week which has ordered the Senate Finance Committee to report out a bonus bill within a reasonable time, and this now is interpreted as meaning two or three weeks. Rather than accept the House bill, which would be futile and mean a Presidential veto, the Senate leaders feel the Treasury certificate plan will meet the wishes of the House Ways and Means Committee as well as President Harding and would save much legislative time.

To issue the Treasury certificates on the expectation that tariff receipts will provide enough money to retire them is necessarily doubtful, but the Republican leaders do not for a moment expect revenues from import duties to pay the bonus—they are confident of the British interest. Treasury officials confirm this information that the British will pay the interest on July 1. This gives \$200,000,000 which Mr. Mellon had already counted on in before making his statement of a \$484,000,000 deficit. So if \$105,000,000 is used for soldier bonus purposes the total deficit for the fiscal year 1923 will be \$389,000,000.

As to this deficit, Congress does not have to face it before the December session this year. That means the Congressional elections will be out of the way.

One thing can be written down as certain. There will be no further tax legislation this summer. Republican leaders have agreed on that. Not only would it be politically unwise to add taxes before the election when already there is so much dissatisfaction because Congress did not in the present statute, due the taxes in the present statute, but President Harding's suggestion of a new method of taxation ought to be worked out.

Mr. Harding has been won over to the sales tax. The malapropos objection has been that if it were put into effect this year the political effect would be disastrous, as the country would hardly have time enough to adjust itself to the new tax when the elections would intervene. But in the December session of Congress the Republicans feel they will have a free hand and will be able before the 1924 election to correct any defects in the sales tax plan.

In brief, therefore, the Administration is getting ready to pay the soldier's bonus, to forget about the half billion dollar deficit until next December when the elections are over, and to consider seriously a sales tax as a substitute for all present taxes.

In addition to this, it is now practically certain that when the British Government turns over its four billions of war bonds to the United States Treasury, the these bonds will be the endeavor to raise money and thus get back into the Treasury a big slice of the war debt itself and tide the American Government over its next few years of financial stress.

Senators say a British bond with an American endorsement will sell as quickly as any bond on the market to-day.

BUILD UP BODY ENERGY

By taking Father John's Medicine. Builds new health and strength—Adv.

PARIS TO LIMIT AMERICAN JAZZ BAND ARTISTS

Have Become so Popular They
Are Crowding Out French
Players.

PARIS, April 21.
American, Cuban and Hawaiian jazz band artists have become so popular in Paris restaurants, hotels and dance halls that the Municipal Council is considering a measure limiting the number of foreigners employed in an orchestra to 10 per cent.

More than 50 per cent. of the musicians in most Paris establishments are foreigners, while it is estimated more than a thousand French instrumentalists here are without work.

PHOTO ENGRAVERS BEATEN IN PLAN TO REGULATE PRICE

Appellate Division Upholds In-
junction in Favor of Stand-
ard Engraving Co.

The attempt of officers and members of the New York Photo-Engravers' Union No. 1, to regulate not only the wages of the industry but the minimum selling price of the product was defeated to-day by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which unanimously upheld an injunction, issued by Supreme Court Justice Whitaker, restraining the union from declaring a strike against the Standard Engraving Company, Inc.

The decision of the Appellate Division, written by Justice Samuel Greenbaum, sets out at length the history of the litigation. It appears that prior to May, 1921, the Standard Engraving Company conformed to a union rule fixing the minimum selling price of photo engravings. An attempt legally to abrogate this rule had been defeated by a court decision that photo engravings did not come within the scope of the Donnelly Anti-Trust Law. The Standard Engraving Company thereupon notified the union that it would disregard the minimum selling base and proceeded to sell below the minimum fixed by the union. The notification was met by a threat of a strike, which led the Senate Finance Committee to report out a bonus bill within a reasonable time, and this now is interpreted as meaning two or three weeks. Rather than accept the House bill, which would be futile and mean a Presidential veto, the Senate leaders feel the Treasury certificate plan will meet the wishes of the House Ways and Means Committee as well as President Harding and would save much legislative time.

To issue the Treasury certificates on the expectation that tariff receipts will provide enough money to retire them is necessarily doubtful, but the Republican leaders do not for a moment expect revenues from import duties to pay the bonus—they are confident of the British interest. Treasury officials confirm this information that the British will pay the interest on July 1. This gives \$200,000,000 which Mr. Mellon had already counted on in before making his statement of a \$484,000,000 deficit. So if \$105,000,000 is used for soldier bonus purposes the total deficit for the fiscal year 1923 will be \$389,000,000.

BATTLE IN SENATE IS BEGUN TO SAVE NAVAL OIL LANDS

(Continued From First Page.)

Department as to the making of such leases and the terms thereof.

(C) All correspondence, papers and files showing and concerning the application and release must be retained in the files of the Department of the Interior and its bureaus thereon and upon the several claims upon which such Naval Reserves.

Joseph Daniels, former Secretary of the Navy, who was a close personal friend of the late President Wilson, is enroute to Washington from his home in North Carolina to help line up sentiment in Congress against permitting the Wyoming deal to be ratified. Daniels has written a letter to Senator La Follette, in reply to one from the Wisconsin Senator, giving some of the history of the oil fight, and announcing his unalterable opposition to the exploitation scheme. The letter follows in part:

"I have very last days of my administration, I opposed all the suggestions towards the leasing of these oil reserves set aside by President Taft and President Wilson. During the war there was a hard drive by those who claimed ownership to these lands and the matter was so pressed then that the navy had to stand in the way of the exploitation of this oil reserve."

"I felt that this oil had been set apart for the navy and that exploitation by those who claimed an interest was not necessary to win the war and the day would come when the navy must depend upon its own oil reserves for a part of its supply."

"In my judgment it would be a great wrong to lease these oil reserves. The wisest policy of conservation as well as the Navy's efficiency in the future depends largely upon holding these naval oil reserves intact."

"If you will apply to the Navy Department, you can obtain letters written by me with reference to these oil lands and you will see that if anybody suggested that I at any time was willing to make any scheme looking toward the leasing of these lands their statements are not borne out by facts."

"You may be interested in knowing that when I first looked into this matter, when the first application was made, I found that the scheme was being pushed forward by a group of men in the name of parties working in the stock yards of Chicago, who upon inquiry declared they had never made

FIRST PRICE FIXING EVIDENCE THROWN OUT BY COURT

Stenographer Says Cement
Prices Were "Up or Down,"
After Visits to Atlas Offices.

Direct testimony on price fixing was given to-day, for the first time in the three weeks that the trial of the alleged "Cement Trust" for violation of the Sherman Law, has been in progress before Judge Knox in the Federal District Court. It was testified that prices of cement would either go up or go down following the visits of officials of cement companies to the office of W. H. Holman, assistant to the President of the Atlas Portland Cement Company.

This evidence and other testimony bearing on the alleged conspiracy among the members of the Cement Manufacturers' Protective Association, which is the target of the Government's attack, was struck out by Judge Knox, on objection of Col. Henry L. Stimson of counsel for the defense.

The witness was Mary P. Cavanaugh, for sixteen years secretary to various Atlas officials. For seven or eight years before 1920, when she left the employ of the Atlas Company, Miss Cavanaugh was secretary to Mr. Holman.

"Did anything follow these visits?" asked Special Assistant Attorney General Fowler.

"Yes," responded the witness, "prices would go either up or down." Col. Stimson was on his feet immediately to object that there was nothing specific in the testimony and asked it be stricken out. Judge Knox granted his motion.

VERNER WINS CASE AGAINST INTERBORO

Appellate Division Upholds Judg-
ment On Promissory Notes.

Clarence H. Verner, the perennial litigant against corporations, won a victory over the Interborough in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court to-day when a decision was handed down upholding the judgment against the corporation issued by Justice Burr directing the payment of five \$1,000 promissory notes held by the General Investment Company, which is almost entirely Verner's personal property.

The notes are part of a \$22,000,000 7 per cent. issue which was due Sept. 1 last. About 90 per cent. of the note holders agreed to an extension of one year. Verner sued for payment. He has a similar suit for payment of \$25,000 worth of the notes pending.

application for the oil lands and the application presented bearing their names were, in fact, signatures that they had made in Chicago supposing that they were signing a petition for an election. Many of these applications were grossly fraudulent."

(Continued From First Page.)

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Lost
Penny Candy
Trade Mark
Advt. on page 19

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Display advertising type copy and release orders for either the week day Morning World or the Evening World if received after 5 P. M. the day preceding publication can be inserted only at special rates and in order of receipt at the World Office.

Display advertising type copy for the Sunday World must be received by 1 P. M. Thursday preceding publication and release must be received by 3 P. M. Friday. Copy remaining unsold must be made by 1 P. M. Saturday.

Sunday Mail Sheet copy, type copy which has not been received by 4 P. M. Friday, and one-half rate copy